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PART II—Section 2

Bills and Reports of Select Committees on Bills

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The following Bill was introduced in Parliament on the 12th April, 1950:—

BILL NO. 35 OF 1950.

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A Bill to provide for the allocation of seats in, and the delimitation of constituencies for the purpose of elections to, the House of the People and the Legislatures of States, the qualifications of voters at such elections, the preparation of electoral rolls, and matters connected therewith.

Be it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Representation of the People Act, 1950

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
(a) "article" means an article of the Constitution;

(b) "Assembly constituency" means a constituency provided by order made under section 9 for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assembly of a State;

(c) "Council constituency" means a constituency provided by order made under section 11 for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of a State;

(d) "Election Commission" means the Election Commission appointed by the President under article 324;

(e) "order" means an order published in the Official Gazette;

(f) "Parliamentary constituency" means a constituency provided by section 6 or by order made thereunder for the purpose of elections to the House of the People;

(g) "person" does not include a body of persons;

(h) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

PART II

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

The House of the People

3. Allocation of seats in the House of the People.—(1) The allocation of seats in the House of the People shall be as shown in the First Schedule.

(2) To each State specified in the first column of the First Schedule, there shall be allotted the number of seats specified in the second column thereof opposite to that State.

4. Filling of seats in the House of the People.—(1) The seats allotted under section 3 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands shall be seats to be filled by persons nominated by the President.

(2) Save as aforesaid, all the other seats in the House of the People allotted to the States under that section shall be seats to be filled by persons chosen by direct election.

5. Parliamentary constituencies.—For the purpose of elections to the House of the People, there shall be the constituencies as provided by section 6 or by order made thereunder, and no other constituencies.

6. Delimitation of Parliamentary constituencies.—(1) Each State to which only one seat is allotted in the First Schedule shall form one constituency.

(2) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President shall, after consulting the Election Commission, by order, determine—

(a) the constituencies into which each State to which more than one seat is allotted in the First Schedule shall be divided;

(b) the extent of each constituency;

(c) the number of seats allotted to each constituency; and

(d) the number of seats, if any, reserved for the scheduled castes or for the scheduled tribes in each constituency.

The State Legislative Assemblies

7. Total number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies—The total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State specified in the first column of the Second Schedule, to be filled by persons chosen by direct election, shall be the number specified in the second column thereof opposite to that State.

8. Assembly constituencies. For the purpose of elections to a Legislative Assembly, there shall be the constituencies provided by order under section 9, and no other constituencies.

9. Delimitation of Assembly constituencies.—As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President shall, after consulting the Election Commission, by order, determine—

- (a) the constituencies into which each State shall be divided for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assembly of that State;
- (b) the extent of each constituency;
- (c) the number of seats allotted to each constituency; and
- (d) the number of seats, if any, reserved for the scheduled castes or for the scheduled tribes in each constituency.

The State Legislative Councils

10. Allocation of seats in the Legislative Councils.—(1) The allocation of seats in the Legislative Councils of the States having such Councils shall be as shown in the Third Schedule.

(2) In the Legislative Council of each State specified in the first column of the Third Schedule there shall be the number of seats specified in the second column thereof opposite to that State, and of those seats,—

- (a) the numbers specified in the third, fourth and fifth columns shall be the numbers of seats to be filled by persons elected, respectively, by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171;
- (b) the number specified in the sixth column shall be the number of seats to be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of that Assembly; and
- (c) the number specified in the seventh column shall be the number of seats to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, of the State in accordance with the provisions of clause (5) of article 171.

11. Delimitation of Council constituencies.—As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President shall, after consulting the Election Commission, by order, determine—

- (a) the constituencies into which each State having a Legislative Council shall be divided for the purpose of elections to that Council under each of the sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171;
- (b) the extent of each constituency; and
- (c) the number of seats allotted to each constituency.

Provisions as to orders delimiting constituencies

12. Power to alter or amend orders.—The President may, from time to time, after consulting the Election Commission, by order, alter or amend any order made by him under section 6, section 9 or section 11.

13. Orders to be laid before Parliament.—Every order made under section 6, section 9, section 11 or section 12 shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made.

PART III

REGISTRATION OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS

14. Definition.—In this Part, ‘constituency’ means a Parliamentary constituency.

15. Electoral roll for every constituency.—For every constituency there shall be an electoral roll which shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Act under the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission.

16. Disqualifications for registration in an electoral roll.—(1) A person shall be disqualified for registration in an electoral roll if he—

(a) is not a citizen of India; or

(b) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court; or

(c) is for the time being disqualified from voting under the provisions of any law relating to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections.

(2) The name of any person who becomes so disqualified after registration shall forthwith be struck off the electoral roll in which it is included.

17. No person to be registered in more than one constituency.—No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for more than one constituency.

18. No person to be registered more than once in any constituency.—No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for any constituency more than once.

19. Conditions of registration.—Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Part, every person who—

(a) has been ordinarily resident in a constituency for not less than 180 days during the qualifying period, and

(b) was not less than 21 years of age on the qualifying date,

shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for that constituency.

20. Meaning of “ordinarily resident”.—(1) Save as hereinafter provided, a person shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in a constituency if he ordinarily resides in that constituency, or owns, or is in possession of, a dwelling house therein.

(2) A person who is a patient in any establishment maintained wholly or mainly for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness, or who is detained in prison or other legal custody at any place, shall not by reason thereof be deemed to be ordinarily resident therein.

(3) A member of the Armed Forces of the Union while living in any barrack, building or place belonging to, or provided by, the Government shall not be deemed to be ordinarily resident in the constituency within which such barrack, building or place is situate, but shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident during any period or on any date in the constituency in which, but for his service in the Armed Forces, he would have been ordinarily resident during that period or on that date.

(4) The statement of any such person as is referred to in sub-section (3) made in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner, that but

for his service in the Armed Forces he would have been ordinarily resident in a specified place during any period or on any date, shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be conclusive evidence of that fact.

(5) The wife of any such person as is referred to in sub-section (3) shall, if she be ordinarily residing with such person during any period, be deemed to be ordinarily resident during that period in the constituency specified by such person under sub-section (4).

(6) For the purpose of the electoral rolls first prepared under this Act, a person who is a citizen of India and has migrated from the territory of Pakistan into the territory of India before the 25th day of July, 1949, on account of disturbances or fear of disturbances in his former place of residence shall be deemed to have been ordinarily resident during any period or on any date in the constituency in which he was resident on the said day or, if any other constituency is specified by him in this behalf in the prescribed form and manner, in that other constituency.

21. Meaning of "qualifying date" and "qualifying period".—For the purpose of this Part, the qualifying date and the qualifying period,—

(a) in the case of elector's rolls first prepared under this Act, shall be the 1st day of January, 1949, and the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1948, respectively; and

(b) in the case of every electoral roll subsequently prepared under this Act, shall be the 1st day of March of the year in which it is prepared, and the year immediately preceding that year, respectively.

22. Electoral Registration Officers.—(1) The electoral roll for each constituency shall be prepared by an Electoral Registration Officer who shall be such officer of Government or of a local authority as the Election Commission may, in consultation with the Government of the State in which the constituency is situated, designate for the purpose.

(2) An Electoral Registration Officer may, subject to the rules of election, employ such persons as he thinks fit in the preparation of the electoral roll for the constituency.

23. Annual preparation of electoral roll.—The electoral roll for each constituency shall be prepared every year in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to prepare any roll during the year 1951.

24. Period of operation of electoral rolls.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the electoral roll for any constituency first prepared under this Act shall come into force immediately upon its final publication in accordance with the rules made under this Act and shall remain in force until the 30th day of September, 1952; and every electoral roll subsequently prepared under this Act shall come into force on the 1st day of October next after the qualifying date by reference to which that roll is prepared and shall remain in force until the 30th day of September next following.

(2) If for any reason, the electoral roll for any constituency or part of a constituency is in any year not finally published in the prescribed manner before the 1st day of October, then, until the day on which it is so published, the electoral roll in force immediately before the said 1st day of October shall continue in force as the electoral roll for that constituency or, as the case may be, that part of the constituency.

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25. Revision or correction of electoral rolls in special cases.—Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 23 and 24—

(a) the Election Commission may at any time, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct the revision in the prescribed manner of the electoral roll of any constituency or part of a constituency, and when a list containing any additions to, omissions from or alterations in the electoral roll as a result of such revision has been finally published in the prescribed manner, the electoral roll shall be deemed to have been revised accordingly;

(b) the Electoral Registration Officer for a constituency, on application made to him for the correction of an existing entry in the electoral roll of the constituency for the time being in force shall, if he is satisfied after such inquiry as he thinks fit that the entry relates to the applicant and is erroneous or defective in any particular, amend, or cause the roll to be amended, accordingly.

PART IV

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS FOR STATE LEGISLATURES

26. Preparation of electoral rolls for Assembly constituencies.—The provisions of sections 15 to 25 shall apply in relation to Assembly constituencies as they apply in relation to Parliamentary constituencies.

27. Preparation of electoral rolls for Council constituencies.—(1) In this section, “local authorities’ constituency”, “graduates’ constituency”, and “teachers’ constituency” mean a constituency for the purpose of elections to a Legislative Council under sub-clause (a), sub-clause (b) and sub-clause (c), respectively, of clause (3) of article 171.

(2) For the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of a State in any local authorities’ constituency, the State Government may, with the concurrence of such local authorities, fix any place or area within the limits of that constituency as are specified in relation to that State in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) For the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of a State in the graduates’ constituencies and the teachers’ constituencies, the State Government concerned may, with the concurrence of the Election Commission, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify—

(a) the qualifications which shall be deemed to be equivalent to that of a graduate of a university in the territory of India, and

(b) the educational institutions within the State not lower in standard than that of a secondary school.

(4) The provisions of sections 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25 shall apply in relation to Council constituencies as they apply in relation to Parliamentary constituencies.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section,—

(a) every person who on the qualifying date was a member of any such local authority within a local authorities’ constituency as is referred to in sub-section (2) shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for that constituency;

(b) every person who on the qualifying date was ordinarily resident in a graduates' constituency and has, for at least three years before that date, been either a graduate of a university in the territory of India or in possession of any of the qualifications specified under clause (a) of sub-section (3) by the State Government concerned, shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for that constituency, and

(c) every person who on the qualifying date was ordinarily resident in a teachers' constituency, and has, within the six years immediately before that date for a total period of at least three years, been engaged in teaching in any of the educational institutions specified under clause (b) of sub-section (3) by the State Government concerned shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for that constituency.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the qualifying date in the case of every electoral roll shall be the 1st day of April of the year in which the roll is prepared.

PART V

GENERAL

28. Power to make rules—(1) The Central Government may, after consulting the Election Commission, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—

(a) the particulars to be entered in the electoral rolls;

(b) the preliminary publication of electoral rolls in the constituencies to which they relate;

(c) the manner in which and the time within which claims and objections as to entries in electoral rolls may be preferred;

(d) the constitution and appointment of revising authorities to dispose of claims and objections;

(e) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published;

(f) the place, date and time at which claims or objections shall be heard and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard and disposed of;

(g) the final publication of electoral rolls;

(h) the revision or correction of an electoral roll under section 25 and the final publication of the list referred to in that section;

(i) any other matter required to be prescribed by this Act.

29. Validation of acts done previous to the commencement of the Act.—All things done, and all steps taken, before the commencement of this Act with a view to facilitating the provisional preparation of electoral rolls for the purpose of elections to the House of the People or to the Legislatures of States shall, in so far as they are in conformity with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act as if it was in force at the time such things were done or such steps were taken.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 3)

Allocation of seats in the House of the People

Name of State	Total number of seats
:	2

Part A States.

1. Assam	12
2. Bihar	55
3. Bombay	45
4. Madhya Pradesh	29
5. Madras	75
6. Orissa	20
7. Punjab	18
8. Uttar Pradesh	86
9. West Bengal	34

Part B States.

1. Hyderabad	25
2. Jammu and Kashmir	6
3. Madhya Bharat	11
4. Mysore	11
5. Patiala and East Punjab States Union	5
6. Rajasthan	20
7. Saurashtra	6
8. Travancore Cochin	12

Part C States.

1. Ajmer	1
2. Bhopal	1
3. Bilaspur	1
4. Coorg	1
5. Delhi	3
6. Himachal Pradesh	2
7. Kutch	1
8. Manipur	1
9. Tripura	1
10. Vindhya Pradesh	5
11. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1

Total

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THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 7)

Total number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies

Name of State							Total number of seats
	1	2					
<i>Part A States.</i>							
1. Assam							108
2. Bihar							275
3. Bombay							225
4. Madhya Pradesh							174
5. Madras							300
6. Orissa							140
7. Punjab							126
8. Uttar Pradesh							344
9. West Bengal							264
<i>Part B States.</i>							
1. Hyderabad							150
2. Madhya Bharat							77
3. Mysore							77
4. Patiala and East Punjab States Union							60
5. Rajasthan							140
6. Saurashtra							60
7. Travancore-Cochin							84

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 10)

Allocation of seats in the Legislative Councils

Name of State	Total number of seats	Number to be elected or nominated under article 171 (3)				
		Sub-clause (a)	Sub-clause (b)	Sub-clause (c)	Sub-clause (d)	Sub-clause (e)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Part A States.</i>						
1. Bihar	68	23	6	6	23	10
2. Bombay	56	19	5	5	19	8
3. Madras	75	25	6	6	25	13
4. Punjab	40	13	3	3	13	8
5. Uttar Pradesh	86	29	7	7	29	14
6. West Bengal	51	17	4	4	17	9
<i>Part B State.</i>						
1. Mysore	40	13	3	3	13	8

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

[See section 27(2)]

Local Authorities for purposes of elections to Legislative Councils

BIHAR.

1. Municipalities.
2. District Boards.
3. Cantonment Boards.
4. Notified Area Committees.
5. The Patna Administration Committee.
6. Local Boards.

BOMBAY.

1. Municipalities.
2. District Boards.
3. Local Boards.
4. Cantonment Boards.

MADRAS.

1. Municipalities.
2. District Boards.
3. Major Panchayats.
4. Small Town Boards.

PUNJAB.

1. Municipalities.
2. District Boards.
3. Small Town Committees.
4. Notified Area Committees.
5. Cantonment Boards.

UTTAR PRADESH.

1. Municipalities.
2. District Boards.
3. Notified Area Committees.
4. Town Area Committees.

WEST BENGAL

1. Municipalities.
2. District Boards.
3. Local Boards.
4. Cantonment Boards.

MYSORE.

1. Municipalities.
2. District Boards.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Articles 81 and 170 lay down the maximum number of seats in Parliament and in the Legislative Assemblies of States, and also certain principles to be followed in allocating seats in the House of the People among the States and in the State Legislative Assemblies, but have left the actual allocation of such seats to be provided by law. Article 171 of the Constitution lays down the maximum and minimum number of seats in the Legislative Council of a State, and also specifies the various methods in which such seats shall be filled, but the actual number of seats to be filled by each such method has been left to be provided by law. The Bill seeks to provide for the allocation of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of States.

In allotting seats in the House of the People to the different States and in fixing the total number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of different States, the present population of each State as on 1st March, 1950, estimated in consultation with the Census Commissioner for India, has been taken into account.

The Bill also seeks to confer on the President the powers to delimit, after consultation with the Election Commission, the various constituencies for the purpose of elections to fill seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of States. It further provides for the registration of electors for the Parliamentary constituencies and for the Assembly and Council constituencies, and the qualifications and disqualifications for such registration. A special provision has been included for relaxation of the residence qualification in the case of displaced persons who migrated before the 25th day of July, 1949 to India from the territory of Pakistan. Provisions have been made for the preparation of electoral rolls, the period of currency of such rolls, and the revision and correction of such rolls during such period in special cases.

Certain action was already taken by the Constituent Assembly Secretariat for the preparation of the electoral rolls for elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States. A provision has accordingly been included in the Bill for the validation of such acts.

B. R. AMBEDKAR.

NEW DELHI;
The 11th April, 1950

Notes on Clauses

Clause 3 and the First Schedule.—These prescribe the total number of seats in the House of the People allotted to each State. The allocation shown in the First Schedule has been made on the basis of one seat for every 7.2 lakhs of the estimated total population of each State as on the 1st March, 1950.

Clause 4.—The seats allotted to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are proposed to be filled by nomination by the President. All the seats allotted to the other States under clause 3 will be filled by direct election.

Clause 7 and the Second Schedule.—These fix in regard to each Part A State and Part B State the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State to be filled by direct election. This does not include the number of members, if any, that may be nominated under article 88A of the Constitution for securing the representation of the Anglo-Indian community. The total

number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State has been fixed as an integral multiple of the number of seats allotted to that State in the House of the People. This will facilitate the delimitation of constituencies, the appointment of Electoral Registration Officers and, generally, the simultaneous holding of elections in Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies.

Clause 20.—Under this clause a person will be deemed to be ordinarily resident in a constituency if he ordinarily resides in that constituency, or owns, or is in possession of, a dwelling house in that constituency. Sub-clauses (3), (4) and (5) will enable members of the Armed Forces and their wives living with them to be regarded as ordinarily resident during the qualifying period in the constituency in which but for their service they would have been ordinarily resident. A special provision has also been included for the relaxation of the residence qualification in the case of displaced persons who migrated from the territory of Pakistan into the territory of India before the 25th July, 1949. (Persons who migrated after that date could not have become citizens of India under article 6 of the Constitution, and would not, therefore, be registrable in any constituency.)

Clause 21.—As already approved by the Constituent Assembly on the 8th January 1949, the 1st January, 1949, and the year ending on the 31st March, 1949, have, respectively, been fixed as the qualifying date and the qualifying period for preparing the first electoral rolls. In the case of subsequent rolls, the 1st day of March of the year in which the roll is prepared and the year immediately preceding that year have, respectively, been proposed as the qualifying date and the qualifying period. The 1st day of March is considered suitable for the qualifying date, since it is the reference date for the census, and it will accordingly be easy to determine the age of any person on that date from census records.

Clause 23.—In order that the electoral rolls may be kept up-to-date, provision is made in this clause for the preparation of electoral rolls every year in the prescribed manner. This will normally be done by incorporating necessary additions, omissions and alterations in the previous year's rolls and republishing them.

The following Bills were introduced in Parliament on the 17th April, 1950.—

BILL No. 86 OF 1950.

A Bill to regulate the use of the words "Khaddar" and "Khadi" when applied as a trade description of woven materials.

BE it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

1. Short title and extent.—(1) This Act may be called the Khaddar (Protection of Name) Act, 1950.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. The words "Khaddar" and "Khadi" to be trade description.—The words "Khaddar" and "Khadi" whether in English or in any Indian language, when

applied to any woven material, shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), indicating that such material is cloth woven on handlooms in India from cotton, silk or woollen yarn hand-spun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns.

3. Repeal.—The Khaddar (Name Protection) Act, 1934 (VIII of 1934), is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Khaddar (Name Protection) Act, 1934, was enacted to prevent the improper use of the words "Khaddar" and "Khadi", but its provisions were not effective to prevent the sale of spurious Khadi as genuine Khadi. The Act also did not cover genuine silk and woollen Khadi fabrics.

2. The object of the present Bill is to enlarge the existing definitions of "Khaddar" and "Khadi" to cover silk and woollen fabrics, incidentally extending the Act to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. It is intended to follow up this law by laws passed by the Legislatures of the States providing for the licensing of dealers in Khaddar and Khadi and the prohibition of the sale of such materials, except by licensed dealers or by dealers holding certificates from the All India Spinners' Association.

N. V. GADGIL.

NEW DELHI:

The 11th April, 1950.

BILL* No. 37 OF 1950

(AS INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT)

A Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951.

BE it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1950.

2. Issue of Rs. 4,38,36,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1950-51.—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 8 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of four crores, thirty-eight lakhs and thirty-six thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. Appropriation.—The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951.

*The President has, in pursuance of clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 of the Constitution of India, recommended to Parliament, the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

SCHEDULE

No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament Rs.	Charged on the Consoli- dated Fund Rs.	Total Rs.
7	Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works met from Revenue . . .	12,000	..	12,000
61	Census	41,000	..	41,000
68	Communications (including National Highways) . . .	27,99,000	..	27,99,000
69	Other Civil Works . . .	16,55,000	..	16,55,000
70	Territorial and Political Pensions . . .	5,18,000	..	5,18,000
71	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
72	Stationery and Printing . . .	1,65,000	..	1,65,000
74	Expenditure on Displaced Persons . . .	49,000	..	49,000
89A	Vindhya Pradesh . . .	1,77,75,000	..	1,77,75,000
104	Capital Outlay on Civil Works . . .	20,89,000	..	20,89,000
110	Interest-free and Interest-bearing Advances . . .	1,83,33,000	..	1,83,33,000
GRAND TOTAL		4,38,96,000	..	4,38,96,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India, read with article 115 thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made by Parliament for expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for 1950-51.

JOHN MATTHAI.

NEW DELHI;
The 17th April, 1950.

M. N. KAUL,
Secretary.

